VEGETARIANS NO LONGER.

THE MAHOMETANS WERE MADE SICK BY EATING NO MEAT,

WHEN THE NAWAB'S TUTOR AND SERVANTS HAD

THEY WERE HAPPY AGAIN. was consternation in the household of the Nawab of Rampur yesterday morning. Moulvi Farrokhy, the Prince's Persian tutor, and the four ser- of whom the Maharajah of Kapurthala is one of the



IN THE SERVANTS' ROOM. abling him, he was weak and spiritless and had affected, except as to the eyes.

as Captain Colvin, the Nawab's guardian, heard of the trouble he sent for Dr. Richard Kalish. tain that the principal prescription he had to make Colvin was astonished, and so were the hotel people The sick men had been served with everything they desired in plenty. Captain Colvin immediately inter-rogated Professor Farrokhy and the servants and and that they had eaten no meat while they were in this country, believing that it was not properly vegetables, they said, a diet which had not proved sufficiently hearty for the wear and tear of travel ciently hearty for the wear and tear of travel.

had they not had the native cook prepare meat
them, was asked. They did not know. They
in a strange land and could not think,
build not the hotel steward provide for the native
the necessary utensils and materials for a subdal Mahometan meal, Captain Colvin asked,
inly, the hotel kitchen and all that is in it
at the cook's service and two dozen live chickens
d be ordered immediately,
me highly flavored fish chowder was sent up to
alf-starved men immediately, and the Indian cook



THE NAWAB'S COOK.

the chicken, and, presto, while a twist of his hand the fowl was skinned as neatly as ever an eel was stripped of his skin by an experienced fisherman. Then, holding the knife between the toes of his right foot, he pressed the birds against it, severing the toils from the bodies. The chickens were then cut into pieces and cooked with rice and about a half-pound of curry. The savory dish was served to the slek men, with the hope that it would give strength to the servants and restore the Professor's cycsight. Meanwhile the Nawab and his companions had breakfasted upon American dishes. The Nawab tabooes only pig and wine. He will not have these things, even in combination with other foods. He orders his souabs cooked without the usual morsel of pork, and avoids wine sances with his desserts.

The Nawab did not visit the stock Exchange yesterday morning as he had intended to do. The weather was not favorable, and friends who were to

The Nawah did not visit tre stock Exchange yesterday morning as he had intended to do. The weather was not favorable, and friends who were to show them about could not be communicated with. In the afternoon, however, all the members of the Nawh's party drove downtown and crossed the Breoklyn Bridge. They also went to the ton of the Pulltzer Building. The Nawab expressed great delight at the magnificent views of the city and harbor. He took a Turkish bath at the hotel last evening, engaging the entire bath exclusively for himself, as was fitting for a Nawab to do.

No programme has been arranged for the Nawab's party to-day. Capitain Colvin and Mr. Howe. Thomas Cook & Son's representative, infend to go to one of the shore resorts on Long Island, and Mr. Budden, the Nawab's English tutor, who has been visiting friends in New-Jersey, will come to this city to take charge of the young Prince.

NEWSPAPERS AND LANGUAGES OF INDIA AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PERSIAN TUTOR OF THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR, WHO IS IN DIS-

Professor Moulvi Farrokhy, the Persian tutor of the Nawab of Rampur, who accompanies the Prince on his travels, is in disgrace just now. has talked too much. He came to city in charge of the Nawah's servants several days before his master arrived, and told the reporters how Rajagan of Kapurthala, who was recently in this city. portance, and however much he may desire the praise of his subjects, he is a sensible young man and doe not think it modest or becoming to have his exalted runk extelled by members of his own suite. Besides,

rank extolled by members of his own suite. Besides, his State is exceedingly friendly with that of the Rajal, and he does not wish to offend his brother potentate by any comparisons. So Professor Moulvi Farrokhy is misgrace and his lips are now scaled.

In addition to his occupation as Persian instructor to the Nawab and major domo of the household reliance, the Professor is the newspaper correspondent of the party, and keeps the good people of Rampur informed of their Prince's progress through the columns of the two Rampur weekly papers. "The Rampur Gazette" and "The Dubdaba," the latter word meaning something like the "Glertes of Alexander.

The Professor told a Tribane reporter about the Rampur newspapers in the course of an interview which took place before the Nawab arrived in this city. After conversing on other subjects for half an hour, the talk between the Professor and the reporter turned to newspapers.

e talk between the Professor are very good," said the Proewspapers.

"Your newspapers are very good," said the Prossor approvingly. "I have read a number of them,"
"They have treated the Nawab with great considerion, have they not?" asked the reporter.

"Of course. Why not?" Let no one suspect that
e Professor has Yankee blood because he answered
question with a question. It was to him only a
atter of course that the newspapers should have
ally words of praise and respect for his master.

"In what language are your papers printed?" asked
the reporter.

"In what language are your papers printed?" asked the reporter.

"In Urdn. That is the common language of the indian peoples. Urdn means army. It is the army language. The soldiers of the Grent Mogul who conquered India mingled with the different peoples, ploked up a few words from each and formed a new dialect of their own. The language has Persian. Sanscrit, Arabian and Turkish words, and now some English words are being used also. There are about 150 languages in India. I know the names of thirty. But everybody speaks Urdu. It is the court language and all official documents are written in it."

"Do you write for both the Rampur papers:"

"What is their circulation!"

"Orcustion? I do not know the word. Find it for me." said the Professor, producing a well-thumbed English-Urdu dictionary. "Ah, yes. But I do not know," he added, after he had repeated the native equivalent for the word.

"Do they have large circulations!"

"I think not."

The Professor evidently misunderstood the question or was superhumanly honest. The reporter's second eigsreite had already burned low and he bade the

IT IS A RACE OF WARRIORS.

FACTS ABOUT THE BRAVE SIKHS OF INDIA.

THE FINE REPRESENTATIVE OF

Although from a Hindoo point of view the Sikhs, chiefs, belong to the lowest caste, yet from Western and, in particular, from an English point of view, they constitute the finest of the many races which people the great Indian dependency of Queen Victoria. From time immemorial the Sikhs have furnished the best fighting material to the sov ereigns of Hindoostan. They resisted longer and more stubbornly than any other Indian nationality the domination of the English; but once having accepted it, they have made themselves conspicuous by their loyalty and their fidelity. They possess less of the displeasing Oriental characteristics than and constitute the corps d'elite of the Indian con tingent of the British army. Indeed, they hold the same relation toward the Indian army that the

Highland regiments do toward the English or The Maharajah of Kapurthala is in every way satisfactory and pleasing representative of his race, and won great popularity in London, Parisian and his frankness of disposition, his absence of affectation and his freedom from all those offensive personal manners which have ren-dered the visits of other Indian princes to England so great a trial to the Court of St. James. The Maharajah is the grandson of that famous soldier,



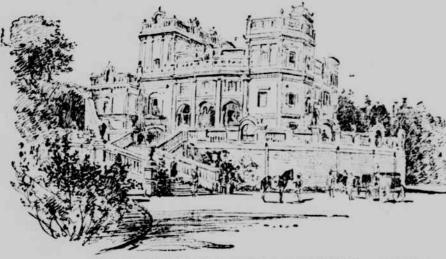
whole country of the five rivers, there are distinct names for each of the doals, or tracts, between two adjoining rivers. The country between the Sutlej and the Blas is called the Jalandar Doals. The

long strip between the Rias-Sutlej and the Rayi is

called the Bari Doab. Rechna Doab is the tract between the Ravi and the Chinab. Chaj, or Jach, is the doab between the Chinab and the Jhelum

ENTRANCE TO CITY PALACE. and the Indus. The area of the Punjab proper is

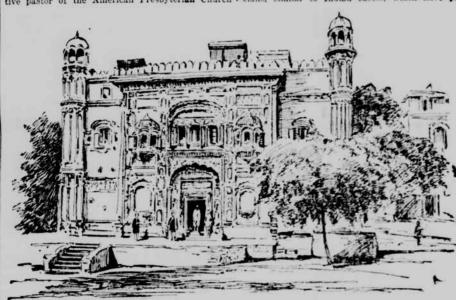
the Rajah Randheer Singh, who, during the great | are extremes of heat and cold. In all the district



vices at this time he received not only the Grand Cross of the Star of India, but also the title of Farzand i Dilband, which means "beloved son," and several valuable estates. After the mutiny he married a Eurasian woman, that is to say, a girl whose father was English and whose mother was a native, and who herself was of the Christian faith. He even went so far as to erect a Christian church in his native city, but could not bring himself to abandon polygamy sufficiently to admit of his being baptized by the American Presbyterian mission aries, who were permitted to educate his seconson, Narnam Singh, now a professed Christian Narnam Singh is married to the daughter of the na-

The total population is 22,719,120, of which 33,429 are Christians. Punjabi and Hindostance are the force is 21,500.

leatherwork, brass vessels, simple agricultural in



was received with marked favor by Queen Victoria when in England with her husband at the time of Her Majesty's jubilee. When old Rajah Randheer Singh died at Aden,

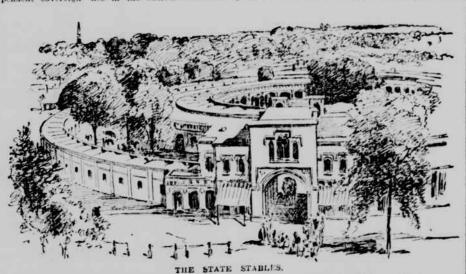
while on his way to England, in 1870, he was succeeded by his eldest son, the half-crazy Khurak Singh, who died in 1877. At that time the present Maharajah, who had been designated as his heiralthough doubts are entertained as to whether he was really his son-was a minor, and accordingly a Regency was instituted by the English Government under the guidance of which the young Maharajah grew up carefully trained by the local English residents and officers.

pendent sovereign lies in the extreme northern

in Jallundahar. She is a lady of great culture, and | served certain characteristics and followed par served certain characteristics and followed par-ticular classes of occupation. It was during the occurrences which brought Habar, the first of the Mogul dynasty, to the throne that the sect of Sikhs arose. Nawak, who was born in 1663, the founder, derived his ideas from a sect of Mahometans who joined themselves to a sect of Hindoos and strove to form a new religion free from idolatry. The Sikh religion of the Punjab, founded on this model, was a reformed and monotheistic Hindoolsm. The Sikhs gradually rose to power, and by the end of the eighteenth century they had greatly in-

of the eighteenth century they had greated of the eighteenth century they had greated.

For the first time, about 1800, the protection of the British was called for by one of the warring factions. Under Ranjit Singh, then the ruler, the first real Sikh war begen. In 1866 they were defeated with heavy losses by the British. A treaty was made at Lahore with the Sikh chiefs, by which the Jalander Doab and the hill district of Kangia were ceded to the British, and also the possessions of the Maharajah, on the left bank



miles, and the population is in the neighborhood of 3,000,000. It constitutes a portion of the Punjab, which is a triangular tract of country, of which the Indus and the Sutlej form two sides, the third being bounded by the lower range of the Himalaya. The name Punjab signifies "country of five rivers," the five rivers being the great tributaries of the Indus, namely, the Jhelum, Chinab, Ravi, Bias and Sutlej. These are all rivers of large volume, but on account of their changing courses and shifting shoals they are of only moderate value for steam navigation.

While the general name Punjab is applied to the part of British India. Its area is about 800 square | of the Sutlej. The Sikh chiefs, unable to pay a

Notwithstanding the wholesale raid upon the " Dolly early in the week by the police, who arrested twelve young men stealing a ride and running the train to snit themselves, the annoyance has continued, and the night Roundsman McGlerley and a dozen officers went to Fifty-ninth-st, and Eleventh-ave, at 6 o'clock, and long as any one has a taste for clams. Trains which when the engineer of the "Dolly" reached that point will carry Mr. Downing's guests will leave the Grand Control Station at 12 mil 1 20 and 2 he slowed up enough to allow them to jump on board. A gang of about twenty tough young fellows were having things their own way on the train. On seeing the policemen nearly all of the gang jumped off, but these were caught: James Vrooman, seventeen years old, No. 426 East Eighty-second-st.; John Flannigan,

Those who love clams, if they are fortunate enough make every one happy on Thursday next. On that dyeing but day Mr. Downing will give his eighth annual Ehode the dyer. Island clambake at his country home, Rye, N. Y. The feast will begin at 2 o'clock, and it will hast as

The Erie Railroad conductors will have their annual excursion and picnic to Shohola Glen on Wednesday next. A special train will leave Twenty-third st. at 5.40 a. m. and Chambers-st. at 8:50 a. m. The return trip will be made in good season, the train leaving Shohola Glen at 6 p. m. The fare will be \$1 for the round trip, and tickets will be sold on the special train. At the Glen dinner will be served for \$0 cents.

Hilton, Hughes Ho

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ALL LINEN, HEMSTITCHED PILLOWCASES.

at 1.00 per pair.

Innacial condition, which is the only menace to

the country's welfare and prosperity." Presi-dent Cleveland, June 5, 1893, in his declars

tion that Congress will be called to meet in extra session to repeal the Silver bill.

SHALL WE HAVE FREE COINAGE ?

THE TRIBUNE has published a remark-

able pamphlet, 76 large pages, in which the Free Coinage question, so puzzling to

the public mind, is argued out, formally,

by that ardent advocate of Free Coinage

on the old basis of 16 to 1, William M.

Stewart, U. S. Senator from Nevada, on the one hand, and, on the other, by Ros-

well G. Horr, ex-Congressman from Mich-

igan, a sturdy champion of the Republican

doctrine that metallic dollars should con-

tain as much metal as they are nominally

Each writer contributes six clearly

written, pointed, and able papers to the

Mr. Horr has the best of the argument

Copies can be had at the Business Office

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THE TRIBUNE.

in the United States or Canada for that

CLOSE OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE CAMP.

THE REGIMENTS OF THE FIRST BRIGADE RE

TURN TO THEIR HOMES FROM SEA GIRT. Sea Gift, N. J., July 29 (Special).-After a night

morning, owing to relaxed discipline, the soldler

ing of camp. The troops were ordered to have every-

thing in readiness for departure by 2 o'clock, and most of the drills set down for the merning were dis-

pany streets and regimental avenues were carefully

on the half mile of greensward occupied by the

clouds that hovered over camp in the morning broke shortly before noon and threatened to deluge the

cleared and the sun peeped out.

The officers of the various commands marched in a body to brigade headquarters and paid their respects

to Colon-1 Campbell, the commandant, prior to leaving

camp with their men. Promptly at noon the gun de-

tachment of the 2d Regiment manned the three-Inch

up, and while the band played and the brigade guard paraded, fired a calute of twenty-one gans to the colors,

the troops presenting arms as the flags were lowered, thus signalizing the close of the camp of instruction

started up the main road to the station and embarked on a special train for Newark. The Governor, his staff and several ladles were on the porch of his cot-tage to witness the departing of the troops and exchanged salutes with them as they passed. The 4th Regiment was the next to go, followed by the 21 and

By 5 o'clock the camp was practically deserted save

for the presence of a few of the officers of the rifle

practice department, who will remain here for the

Tired out, brown as berries and happy as larks,

the members of the 224 Regiment came into the

Grand Central Station at 6 o'clock last evening on a special train. Half on hour later they marched into the armory at the Boulevard and Sixty-eighth-st. They

PRICE, 25 CENTS A COPY.

but both the Free Silver and the Honest Silver Dollar men will find their respect-

ive cases stated strongly.

of THE TRIBUNE.

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NORTHFIELD, 1892. - The exercises there 10

ilver. An education in itself. 25 ceuts.

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"OUR CHAUNCEY." A Tribune premium. Any regular subscriber to The Tribune can get it for 80 cents. A delicious piece of fun, written by Isaac II. Bromley for the Yale alumni. Profusely illustrated

TAMMANY SHIELDING THE MURDERER.

JUSTICE MOVING WITH A LEADEN HEEL IN THE CASE OF GREEN, WHO RICKED JAMES HAL-STEAD TO DEATH NO DATE YET

Justice is certainly moving with a leaden heel in the case of Matthew Green, the Tammany Hall Street and left him dead with a fractured skull. is to judge from the movements of the city officials mer may be over before anything is done toward bringing the neurderer to the bar. No day has even been set for the inquest, and in the absence of Cor

Coroner's office appears to be responsible for it.
It was said yesterday that so far the District-At ecution of Green. It is in the power of the District-Attorney to have a bench warrant Issued for Green powerful pressure to shield Green which has been feit in the Coroner's office may have been brought to bear upon Mr. Nicoll and his assistants.

that you considered the murder of James more outrageous murder than this. The victim, Mr. Halstead, was not merely an "inoffensive dyer found him scrupulously correct and honorable in his dealings, which is not always an easy task in the He was a pioneer in the dyeing of his speciality-

English and other yarns. An Englishman himself, he While most of his competitors could not sustain themto his thorough knowledge of his trade. I understand contemplating leaving his fine business to two of his young men, thus setting them up for themselves. I but the outrageous manner in which such a man met his death is more than human blood can bear with his death is more than human blood can bear with composure.

If the brute who kicked him to death is allowed to have his liberty, as you state, who then is safe in the streets of New-York! S.

New-York, July 28, 1893.

Camp at Peckskill. Although they were tired, they were glad to get home, and had the satisfaction of knowing that a record had been made of which the regiment might feel proud.

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WAR STORIES.—Over 40 tales of the Civil War, by Union soldiers. Inspiring, thrilling and pathetic. Nos of them written for Tribune cash prizes. 25 cents.

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by B. G. Northrop, the prime mover in this work. New-York City men who want to help beautify their native towns in the country should read (att. o cents a copy. MILLIONAIRES.-A complete list of the 4,047

nte a copy. In flexible cloth, \$1. TRUE STORIES OF THE WAR POR THE UNION.—A new collection (April, 1893) of stories written by actual participants. Tarilling, pathene and

HOW TO WIN FORTUNE. - Andrew ebrated esany in The Tribune, in which he declared a college education not essential to business success, and that there are as many chances for poor mea as ever-

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NEW TARIFF BILL.-The McKinley bill. with the arguments of the Ways and Meaus Committee is its lavor. 25 cents.

CHAUTAUQUA, 1892.-Profusely Illustrated. The

there was a scramble to get home. There were the men had been dismissed from the ranks. They all hurried away, however, and it was only a short

BROOKLYN MEN MARCHING TO THE CAMP.

About fifty members of the 13th Regiment, under the State Camp. They went from the Flatbush-ave o New-York. They then rode in an elevated trail to Sixtieth-st., where they began their march to Van Cortlandt Park, where the night was spent. wagon with tents and supplies preceded them, and the tents were pitched in the parade ground. To-day the march will be made to Croton Landing.

THE 1ST BATTERY MARCHING TO PEEKSKILL The 1st Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., tramped out of heir armory at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, ninety strong, on their way to the State Camp. with them their tents, rations, cooking utends, blankets, and four 3-inch rifles, with sixty horses They will camp to-night at Varf Courtlands Park, to morrow night at Croton, and next at Peckskill, making about fifteen miles a day. They will return the same way, arriving in New-York on Saturday.

The officers in command are Captain Louis Went First Lieutenant Engelman, Second Lieutenants Theo dore F. Schmidt and Adam Boccher, and Surgoo

THE LAST OF THE ROOFES.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The death a few days ago at Jacksonville of an aged squaw, the last of the Roque River Indiana, settles the account between civilization and a once powerful tribe, which was opened something like half a century ago, in the most satisfactory, if not, indeed, the only way which such accounts have as yet been permanently settled.

There is something in a degree pathetic in the complete wiping out of a brave and sturdy people which even the recital of atrocities they have perpetrated upon peaceful white settlers cannot wholly subdue. Yet, the passing of the Indian is so manifest in accordance with nature's great law of survival of the fittest that an attempt to stay its progress is futile.

The best such efforts have yet been able to accomplish in full four hundred years' varied endeavor has been to push these people upon reservations set apart for their use and herd them there while they slowly dwindle away—mocking them meantime with a pretence of civilization. From The Portland Oregonian. practice department, who will remain here for the rifle practice of the regiments constituting the other brigade, who will come down each day and occupy the range. The camp ground is known now as a military post under the command of General Bird W. Spencer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, and will continue as such until September 9. In the mean time the National Rifle Association of America will hold its annual meet here instead of at Creedmoor as formerly, and the matches of the New-Jersey Rifle Association will take place, teams from other States competing.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 90 WEST 897H-ST. of the Nervous System, Gen potency and Sterility. Hours, 8 to

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